DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Friday Morning, September 9, 1864. [No. 58.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

Terms of Subscription:

One copy one month, (invariably in advance)	$1 00
One copy three months,	2 75
One copy six months,	5 00

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" "	six months,	$140 00

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☞ Transient advertisements, to insure insertion, must be paid for in advance.

☞ Special Notices charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.

☞ Marriages, Births, and Deaths are published in this paper free of charge.

Job Work,

SUCH AS

MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,
Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms

etc., - - - etc., - - - etc.,

IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the Daily Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

☞ All Communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the Daily Union Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

☞ Hiram S. Tuttle is our Carrier, and authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Orders left for him at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse Main Street, will be promptly attended to.

L. P. FISHER,

No. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the Daily Union Vedette, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

JAMES LINFORTH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
208 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. jy2tf

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. apr6tf

C. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms my7tf

J. P. THOMSON,

TAILOR,

Main Street, between 2d and 3d South Temple Streets.

CLEANING, DYING AND HOT PRESSING. Old Clothes taken in exchange. apr19-1m

WHOLESALE HOUSE

—IN—

SALT LAKE CITY.

BARROW & CO.,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

(In the Store formerly occupied by William Jennings.)

WILL receive by the 25th August, one of the Largest Stocks of Merchandise ever brought to this country, which they offer to the trade at a small advance on Eastern prices. Their Stock consists of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

As their goods were bought before the recent great advance, they are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.

Merchants in the City and Territory, and from Boise, East Bannack and Virginia mines, are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices.

☞ The highest price paid for produce of all kinds. aug-8tf

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!!

EUREKA LIVERY STABLES,
Next Building South of the
MANSION HOUSE,

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and Commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.

ELSWORTH BROS.,
june23tf Proprietors.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City ..... Idaho Territory.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises.

my16m6 W. C. GOODRICH.

IDAHO HOUSE,

CORNER OF WALLACE & JACKSON STREETS,

Virginia City, Montana Ter'y.

THE undersigned has opened the above Hotel, and is now ready to accommodate all who may give him a call. Prices to suit the times.

J. M. CASTNER,
aug24-tf Proprietor.

Notice.

Jordan Silver Mining Company, West Mountain Mining District, Utah Ter'y.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the laws of California (under which the Company is incorporated) and the By-Laws of the Company, there will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Secretary's Office (Telegraph Office) Great Salt Lake City, so many shares of the capital stock of the Company, standing in the names of the following persons, as will be necessary to pay all assessments due thereon, together with costs of advertising and sale:

	No. of Certificates.	No. of Shares.	No. of Ass't's.	Amount.
Daniel McLeah,	272	20	2,3,4,5,6	$210 00
N. B. Eldred,	278	20	2,3,4,5,6	210 00
L. Washburn,	234	5	4,5,6	37 50
R. H. Willard,	263	1	4,5,6	7 50
unknown,	222—230	7	6	17 50

By order of the Board of Trustees.

GEO. W. CARLETON,
Secretary.

sep5-1m

J. W. ELSWORTH. DAN C. TUFTS.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

Prices to suit the times.

je23tf ELSWORTH & TUFTS.

California and Nevada Volunteers' RESTAURANT.

THE undersigned having re-built and furnished the above Restaurant at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, in a manner never before equaled in this place. The table will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

aug17-tf JULIEN AVET, Prop't.

Public Enemies---Not Political Opponents.

Union men should always bear in mind that political parties have no longer any existence. There are two national parties, and only two—patriots and traitors; the one seeking to maintain the unity of the nation by means of a just war, the other endeavoring to divide and destroy the nation through an ignominious peace with rebels, whose only condition of reconciliation is the destruction of the Union and the establishment of an independent slave Empire. Blind indeed, must be the man who cannot at once observe the distinction. There is no Democratic party in existence. What is so-called, is nothing but the baser and treasonable elements of a party whose lifetime ended at the beginning of the present rebellion. We do not recognize any "political opponents" in the sense formerly understood, but regard the latter-day Democratic party as a combination of rebels, whose sympathy is with the people of the South in their struggle for a separate independence. Surely, a proposition so plain and so well illustrated by experience, does not require argument. It is commended to every man's observation and common sense, and its absolute truth cannot be understood.

If Union men would be safe, they must come to an understanding of the fact that they are surrounded by public enemies, who hate the Federal Government, and hate the Union, and hate everything that is not Confederate. They are not Southern rebels in arms, only because they are not in the rebellious States, and are ready and disposed to take up arms in behalf of the slave Confederacy whenever success in rebellion appears probable. These facts are so plain to the common understanding that their resteration seems almost a folly. When the Federal armies are successful, Democrats doubt and despond; when rebellion is triumphant, their hearts overflow with traitors' joy, and their exultation cannot be concealed. They have every distinctive mark of rebels except guns on their shoulders and torches in their hands. Even these finishing touches are not entirely wanting, as agpears in several districts where they are collecting arms in preparation for the openly expressed intent of resisting the draft. Who can be so astonishingly blind that he cannot take a common sense view of such events? It appears there are many Union men stricken with this fatal blindness, and who permit themselves to be hoodwinked by rebels who are making ready to cut their throats. Because they do not see armies marching and houses burning, they cannot realize that the spirit and condition of war exist throughout the land. They do not reflect that every intelligent citizen of the republic has made up his mind and taken sides for or against the Union, and, in consequence, permit themselves to be palavered, deceived and disarmed by traitors who hate them with a diabolical malice, and who, under favorable circumstances, would shed their blood with the prodigality of savages.—*S. F. Flag.*

☞ An Irish gentleman, while playing cards, finding the pool deficint exclaimed, "Here's a shilling short—who put it in?"

Entirely Mistaken.—A Fort Churchill correspondent of the Placerville *News* speaking of military matters at that post, says:

"I remember at the time of the consolidation of the companies, a penny-a-line jobber on the Gold Hill (N. T.) *News* attempted to cast slurs upon the commendable ambition of the Infantry officers, and through them upon the cause. And this same man (?) once attempted to obtain a Lieutenancy by a false muster roll, and when his duplicity was discovered, and he was dishonorably dismissed from the service, he left this Post in such haste that he forgot to settle a $50 'mess bill.'"

The foregoing is all a mistake. The individual referred to was for a few days a compositor in this office, but never to our knowledge wrote a line for the paper. We have no recollection of ever having cast any "slurs" upon the Infantry officers. We have stated that some of them treat their printing bills in the same manner that the individual in question did his "mess bill." If that be a "slur" the fault is their own.—*Gold Hill News.*

Wear no China Hats.—If you will wear China hats, keep them away from children. A friend of ours at Copper City, the other day, while engaged in a quiet game of cards in a saloon, became somewhat annoyed by a little son of the bar-keeper, a little urchin about three years old, and to get rid of the child took off his hat—of the broad China style—and placed it on the little fellow's head. The child took the hat in his hand and inspected it. Much wonder did he manifest at its peculiar shape. At length he seemed to realize the intention of the manufacturer, and as the idea possessed him he withdrew from the room, hat in hand. Soon after, our friend wanted his hat, search was made, and the hat found in the corner of the adjoining room, with the little philosopher sitting in it. The hat was secured, but, much to the chagrin of our friend, the little fellow, in carrying out his idea of the proper use of an article looking like it, had left—his *card* in it. Our friend threw the hat away, and don't think that child a bit smart.—*Shasta Courier.*

The Miners' Enemy.—The San Francisco *News Letter* continues to publish its bogus "Washoe Correspondence" advocating the introduction of Chinese labor into our mines, and crying loudly for a reduction of the wages paid to white men. As a powerful argument in favor of the reduction, it declares that the surplus wages of the miners are squandered among "gamblers, billiard tables, dance-houses and two-bit drinks." Forcible—isn't it?—*Gold Hill News.*

☞ Noticing the assertion of a Copperhead paper that Dr. S. A. McMeans, of Virginia, formerly State Treasurer of California, "is a tried Democrat," the Gold Hill *News* says it is a mistake; that the Doctor was never tried, and that the defalcation of the treasury department has never been made good.

☞ Keep an eye upon those men who say they don't believe there is an honest man living.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1864.

What is the Matter?

We should like to inquire of somebody what has become of our mails? The interruption of the Eastern line by Indian depredations, and the withdrawal of the Company's coaches and stock sometime since, effectually cut us off from communication eastward, save by telegraph. But it looks as though our western mails had stopped, also. We cannot hear of any mails having been received from San Francisco for some time, although the stages arrive regularly every other day. We believe also, they bring mail sacks, but gentlemen who usually receive letters by almost every mail, fail now to get any. Have all our correspondents westward held a Convention and unanimously agreed to write no more letters, official or otherwise, or is the failure to be attributed to somebody's blundering?

We begin to suspect that the Postmaster General having directed the "Overland Mails" to be sent eastward from San Francisco by sea, the Postmaster there or at Sacramento, is sending letters for Utah, by steamer to New York. If that is the case, we beg to impress on his mind that Salt Lake City is considerably (and considerately) west of Denver and the scene of the Indian troubles;—that our stage communication with Sacramento is unimpeded; and that if the Utah mails are sent by sea, they will be a good long time in reaching their destination.

Now, won't somebody be so kind as to find out just "what's the matter" and hunt up our missing mails? While for the sake of showing a pleasant disposition, we are willing to admit that these valleys are a delightful place of residence; that the mountains are grand and healthful, and society most charming, still we hanker after news from old friends "at home," and would be a trifle more content with living in Utah's wilds, if we could now and then hear from the aforesaid old friends. We feel that we can stand being cut off from the East, for a while. We have patiently submitted to being deprived of our Harper's, Atlantics, Pictorials, and other literature—because we have a literature all our own, in which we have a just pride;—but to have our letters from the West sent journeying over the seas, when our revered and much abused Uncle has provided coaches, etc., to bring them to our very doors out here in the wilderness, is more than we can stand. If the fault really lies with some blundering official in California, we be unto him! He shall be *anathema maranatha* to the remotest generation.

REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The total official and estimated revenue of the United States for the fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1864, is $247,858,184 46, viz:

From Customs - - - -	$103,213,193 41
From Internal Revenue - -	109,000,000 00
From sale of Public Lands -	563,568 46
Miscellaneous - - - - -	35,353,134 59
Total - - - - -	$247,858,184 46

The official statement of the public debt on the 21st of June shows that the gold interest per annum on the amount outstanding at that time was $50,847,157 05, and the interest per annum payable in currency, $21,890,259 05—making the total interest on the debt $82,737,416 10. The interest on the seventy-five million loan, when all taken, will amount four millions five hundred thousand dollars per annum, from the time the bonds are issued. Deducting premium from the first year's interest, will leave only about one million interest to be paid by the first year. The four hundred million dollar loan, at six per cent., will add twenty-four million dollars more to the gold interest-bearing debt; and the hundred and thirty millions of 10-40 bonds still remaining undisposed of, when taken, will increase the interest six million five hundred thousand more, making the total interest payable in gold, eighty-two million three hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars. These are all the loans which the Secretary has authority to negotiate. It will be seen that even if the receipts from customs shall fall off twenty-one millions, or one-fifth, during the next fiscal year—which is very unlikely—the Treasury Department will still be able to pay every dollar of interest it owes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"My name is Somerset. I am a miserable bachelor. I cannot marry; for how could I prevail on any young lady, possessed of common sense, or the slightest notion of delicacy, to turn a Somerset!"

[COMMUNICATED.]

What are we Fighting for?

Listen, ye fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of our brave comrades slain in defence of the Nation's life! Heber C. Kimball, in his discourse at the Tabernacle in Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on Sabbath last, Sept. 4, 1864, (we are thus particular about place and date, as we wish the loyal editors of the Nation to pass this around,) spoke as follows, viz: "I have lived to see this Nation grow great and powerful, and *I shall live to see it fall to pieces.*"

When we take into consideration that Heber is seventy odd years old—that he is second in command in the Mormon hierarchy, and believed by at least one hundred thousand people living under and being protected by our glorious flag, (about two thousand of whom cried Amen! when the "fall to pieces" came in,)—believed, we repeat, to speak by inspiration from on high,—we may well ask, what are we fighting for?—why waste the precious lives of our kindred? Heber has prophesied, and if we believe Mormonism to be true, as expounded by the present leaders in Utah, we may as well "hang up our fiddle."

The wish is, in this case, father to the thought, and the proverb "what we wish, we readily believe," is in this instance of apt and ready application;—nay, that must indeed be a very strong wish for the downfall of the purest and best Government ever seen on earth, which could lead to the expression of the above thought, under circumstances like the present, all of which conspire to show men not blinded by fanaticism or prejudiced by their hatred to the trammels of law and morality that, so far from "falling to pieces"—the fabric of our Government was never more likely to prove stable and lasting than at present, and if such inane twaddle and empty driveling deserved serious answer, or were a subject for argument and the adduction of proof, we should like to see some reason (other than spurious revelation) assigned for the result so confidently and impudently predicted above:—but argument seems not to be the *forte* of the rulers:—bare assertion of a revelation—an assumption of a pseudo spirit of prophecy or the bare *ipse dixit* of some of those who have reached a high niche in that wretched jugglery of imposture called the 'endowments.' But, most of all, we think, is to be admired for unblushing impudence, the consummate hardihood with which such a fate is predicted for our great Nation—while the unexpressed corollary to be deduced therefrom is, that Brigham—Heber C., and a few more of that ilk, being the men "with whom wisdom will die," are to take hold of the state of anarchy into which our once glorious nation shall have fallen, and remodel for us a government. Blush! ye Senators and Congressmen—shame upon you, Ambassadors—Ministers—and Supreme Judges—wail, ye heads of Departments that what your wisdom failed to supply, is here latent and ready for use in Utah, and that Brigham and Heber C., are the men who have it. Shall we be indignant, or is the whole thing so supremely silly that we ought merely to laugh at such a prediction—despise the dotard who utters it, and pity the poor, wretched, ignorant and deluded beings, who are weak enough to be imposed upon by such ravings?

CUIDADO.

MEN IN ACTIVE DUTY.—The Philadelphia *Age* estimates the United States soldiers now in active service in the field, as follows. Total, 660,000:

In Grant's army, - - - - -	120 000
Washington and vicinity, - - - -	40 000
Maryland and Delaware, - - - -	30 000
General Hunter's force, - - - -	20 000
Shenandoah valley and West Virginia, - -	20 000
Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Yorktown, etc.,	20 000
General Sherman's army, - - - -	120 000
Kentucky and Tennessee, - - - -	50 000
Vicksburg, Memphis, Port Hudson, etc., -	40 000
Missouri and Arkansas, - - - -	40 000
General Banks' army, - - - -	20 000
In North Carolina, - - - - -	15 000
In South Carolina, - - - - -	25 000
Florida and Mobile, - - - - -	10 000
On the Pacific Coast, - - - -	20 000
Indian Territory, Minnesota, etc., - -	20 000
In the North, at various places, - -	50 000

"Jeems, my lad," said a hopeful father to his son, "keep away from the gals. Ven you see one comin', dodge. Just such a critter as that young 'un cleanin' the door step on t'other side of the street fooled yer poor dad, Jimmy. Don't cast your eyes over that way and wink. If it hadn't been for her, you and yer dad might a bin in Brazil huntin' dimuns, my son."

A gentleman was agreeably surprised the other day to find a plump turkey served up for dinner, and inquired how it was obtained. "Why, sir," was the reply, "that there turkey has been roosting on our fence three nights, so I this morning seized him for rent."

Swiveller says that he has been without money so long that his head aches "ready to split" when he tries to recollect how a dollar looks. He says that the notion that "we live in a world of change," is a great fallacy.

A pickpocket who was recently arrested in St. Louis, said that his hand had found its way into fifty pockets during the day, without coming across a single dime.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 5th.

The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated James S. Robinson for Governor. The resolutions reaffirm and endorse the Chicago platform.

Washington, Sept. 6th.

During the last ten days the number mustered into service averaged 3,000 per day. The number mustered on the 3rd was over 6,000—probably a greater number than has been mustered any other day for two years. Authority for an arrangement has been entered into between our own and the Rebel Government whereby the condition of our prisoners in rebel hands will be materially benefited. The rebel Commissioner Ould submitted a proposition to our Government agreeing to relieve all prisoners of war in their hands in close confinement, and put them on a footing with other prisoners of war, providing our Government will do the same towards the rebel prisoners similarly held by us. This proposition was accepted.

New York, Sept. 5th.

The U. S. frigate *Niagara* seized the rebel pirate steamer *Georgia*, within twenty miles of Lisbon, put a prize crew on board and sent her to New York. The *Niagara* landed the Captain and crew of the *Georgia* at Dover. The *Georgia*, when seized, was under the British flag, and her Captain entered a protest against the seizure. The event excited much controversy, and it is rumored that the capture was effected under consent of the British government. There is much difference of opinion as to the legality of the capture, but general satisfaction is expressed.

Louisville, Sept. 6th.

General Ewing, commanding the District of Western Kentucky, issued an order on the 29th of August, requiring the Judges of the Quarterly Courts of each county, to call together Juries comprising the County Court, and direct them to levy upon tax payers a sufficient sum, to arm, mount and pay fifty men raised within such county, and to maintain them until further orders. Whereupon, Governor Bramlette, yesterday, issued a Proclamation denying that Ewing had any civil or military authority for ordering or declaring an order to be in negation of the laws of Kentucky and in conflict with the rights and liberties of the people, and therefore, forbids Justices from making any such levy, and calls upon all officers who favor the execution of Ewing's order to resign.

New York, Sept. 7th.

A special from Harper's Ferry dated 6th, says: Our position at Berryville remains unchanged. The enemy developed himself in full force on our front, and the time has been faithfully improved on the part of our troops in strengthening their position. All superfluous materials, trains, etc., have been sent to the rear. The two armies now confront each other. Any movement on the part of either will precipitate an engagement. As our front is now twenty miles out from here and the road not over well guarded, the communication is getting precarious, which intensifies the interest in our situation.

The *Tribune's* special from Wilbur's headquarters the 5th, says: The Dutch Gap canal is so far complete that its success is beyond question. The river will be taught a new and better channel; of how much value as a military expedient the canal will be, remains to be seen; it will by no means open the river to Richmond. The gunboats are a mile or two above it; Fort Drury is also above it, and beyond there may be other obstructions in the channel. However, by means of it we shall flank the Howland House battery, which is almost as formidable as Drury's Bluff, and shall cut off six miles of the river.

The *Times'* correspondent with Sheridan, near Berryville, 4th, says: Sheridan's entire army is now building rifle pits, entrenchments, etc. Our present line is almost the same one we occupied in falling back from Winchester, and is capable of a strong and stubborn resistance. The same correspondent gives the following account of the battle at Berryville: At the first sound of hostilities our men turned out rapidly under arms, scarcely waiting for the bugles to give the alarm. Quickly the 9th Virginia and 36th Ohio formed in line of battle and moved steadily forward of the pickets—who were all this time hotly engaged in disputing the further advance of the enemy—at last, getting within striking distance, the charge sounded, and on went our troops driving the rebels before them and regaining the outer line of rifle pits held by our skirmishers before the fight. The enemy seemed determined to regain and hold if possible these works, and they soon came up and massed in heavy force, preparatory to a charge. It was no sooner ascertained that a strong body of the enemy were manœuvring on our front, than Crook ordered up Duvall's and Thornburn's divisions, and with their support our advance awaited the attack. The disposition of our troops by Gen. Crook was not too soon, for Early hurled his force upon us with redoubled fury, only to be met with the same stubborn resistance, resulting in his complete repulse again and again. Our lines received their furious charges, only to send them back baffled and disorganized. The battle lasted until after dark, and the artillery firing continued almost to midnight.

Cincinnati, Sept. 7th.

The particulars of Sherman's operations to the 2nd: On the 30th ult. the 4th and 23rd corps struck the Macon road five miles beyond East Point junction, while the army of Tennessee and Kilpatrick's cavalry were bravely skirmishing with the enemy on our right, driving them across Flint river and towards Jonesboro. The 15th corps took possession of a prominent hill, which was the key to the enemy's position. The other corps formed on the right and left. The 16th, somewhat retired, formed on the extreme right, with the 17th on its left, the 14th and 23rd corps forming the connecting line and extending beyond the railroad on the left. The 15th corps spent the night in entrenching. The next day before the right and left flanks had taken up their advance position, the enemy burst in masses on the 15th corps, but they were steadily and repeatedly repulsed, losing several general officers, including Maj.-Gen. Anderson, mortally wounded, and five Cols. and Majors wounded and taken prisoners, including 1,000 rank and file killed and wounded. Our loss was light, our men fighting from behind breastworks.

The next morning the 14th corps marched along the railroad destroying the track for several miles. At 4 o'clock it took position on the left of the 15th corps, which was formed in line of battle. The enemy had entrenched themselves in front of the 14th corps, which was ordered to assault them. The cavalry and infantry steadily advanced under a severe fire of musketry and artillery, and after a desperate conflict of two hours drove the enemy from their works, capturing two batteries, (one of them Loomis' battery, captured at Chickamauga) some battle flags, and a large number of prisoners, including Gen. Gavin and his Adjutant; Brig. Gen. Cummings was mortally wounded. While the 14th corps was thus engaged with the army of Tenn., the 4th corps was vigorously pressing the enemy on the right and left. Hardee appears to have commanded the forces engaged, and early in the night retreated south. Hood, finding his situation in Atlanta desperate, also retreated, burning a thousand bales of cotton and destroying his ammunition. At the break of day Sherman put his whole army in motion with the object of getting between Hood and Hardee; he may not succeed in this as Hood had twelve hours the start. The defeat had a most paralizing effect on Hood's army, regulars and militia breaking for home on all sides. When the correspondent left Jonesboro Sherman was pursuing the rebels near Fayetteville, and Atlanta was quietly taken possession of. Detachments of the 112th Pa., and 6th N. Y., hoisted the old flag from the Court House amidst the cheers of the soldiers. Four locomotives, eleven 64-pounders, besides other property was captured in the town, which is much damaged. Most of the inhabitants have left. The weather is good and the roads are in fine condition.

Syracuse, Sept. 7th.

The Union Convention to nominate Government and State officers assembled this morning. The attendance is quite large. The only contesting delegations are from New York City.

Washington, Sept. 5th.

The President has issued a series of orders in relation to the recent Federal successes at Mobile and Atlanta, tendering the national thanks to Generals Sherman, Canby and Granger, and orders a national salute to be fired at all the arsenals and navy yards in the United

States in honor of the recent victories. He also recommends that thanksgiving be offered in all the churches next Sunday therefor.

New York, Sept. 5th.

Matamoras papers declare that the French and Algera troops were lately defeated in four pitched battles in Mexico. The date of these conflicts is not given. They occurred at Beres, in the State of Guerreo. The Mexicans were led by Alvartz. In accordance with their terms of battle no quarters were given and prisoners were put to death. Col. Sahacio officially reports that he won on the 5th of July, at Sietta Cauro, a victory over 2,000 Imperialists, putting them to flight.

Head-Qu's Army Potomac, Sept. 4.

Rebel pickets refuse to believe that Atlanta has fallen. They are very friendly lately, and have their pockets filled with Jeff. Davis' proclamation offering protection and safe conduct to deserters. They hope largely to reduce our ranks by this dodge. They buy all eatables they can get from our men, giving greenbacks and tobacco in exchange.

Sept. 5th.—Last night our batteries along the entire line opened and saluted the enemy for an hour in honor of the fall of Atlanta.

Nashville. Sept. 5th.

Gen. Rosseau telegraphs from Spring Hill, late on Saturday, that Wheeler's force was across Duck river, had joined Roddy, and were retreating towards Florence. Rosseau pronounces the raid a complete failure. Gen. Keeler, reported mortally wounded, died at Franklin yesterday. Gen. Haskell is reported killed in a skirmish. Considerable damage has been done the railroad. bnt a large force is employed who will soon have it in running order again. The damage done by the rebels to the Chattanooga railroad is being rapidly repaired. Only one bridge was destroyed. News from Sherman's army, received to-day, reports the enemy's loss at 3,000 killed and wounded. We captured 2,000 prisoners, among them one Brig.-General (name not given.) A large amount of material was captured from the army in possession of Atlanta.

New York, Sept. 6th.

The *Commercial's* special says five officers of the *Kearsarge* arrived there to give evidence respecting the conduct of the English yacht *Greyhound*. Conscripted North Carolinians, now here, say that the condition of that State is terrible. Conscripting guards and citizens shoot each other daily. They think the rebel home-guard will be bushwhacked out of existence soon.

Washington, Sept. 6th.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Saturday says: Official advices from Gen. Forrest have been received, and say that the enemy have evacuated the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and that the Yankee troops are moving up the Mississippi river *en route* to Virginia and Missouri. Gov. Vance, of N. C., issued a proclamation offering pardon to deserters in the woods and mountains, and threatening the extreme penalties of the law upon those caught. They are hunted like felons.

The *Scotia* from Liverpool 27th, and Queenstown 28th, arrived at five o'clock. The *Daily News* and *Morning Post* have editorials showing that the seizure of the *Georgia* was legal, and that the British government cannot interfere, as a Confederate war vessel could not legally be sold in British ports. The Liverpool *Courier* editorially states that Mr. Bate did not purchase the *Georgia* till the customs were authorized and informed that she should be registered as a British vessel. She was accordingly so registered, and there was also published evidence that her charter for service to the Portugese government was *bona fide*.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* admits a Federal success at Mobile, but as regards peace declares its belief that the existence of a peace party is mythical.

The *Times* editorially questions whether the Republicans are any more inclined for a recognition and reconciliation than they were a year ago.

The weeks return to the Bank of France show an increase of four and one-third million francs.

Arrests continued at Tyrol, owing to an alleged conspiracy to detach Italy and Tyrol from Austria.

Senor Foasio, a representative from the Emperor of Mexico, arrived in Spain as bearer of dispatches announcing to the Queen the accession of the Emperor Maximilian to the Mexican throne.

Louisville, Sept. 5th.

3,000 rebel cavalry, under Williams and Robertson, with three pieces of artillery, were attacked by Milroy, near Murfreesboro, on Saturday morning. There was brisk fighting all day Sunday. The rebels retreated towards Triune, followed by Milroy, who made several attacks during Sunday. The Federal loss is ten killed and wounded. The rebel loss is thought to be larger. Milroy, having exhausted his ammunition, joined Rosseau's force near Franklin. Wheeler's main force was six miles south west of Columbus on Sunday. Williams' detachment is reported to have joined him, and Rosseau is closely following him. The damage to the railroad is very slight; no bridges or trestles were destroyed. A later dispatch from Milroy reports eleven rebels captured and twenty killed and wounded.

The Nashville *Times* says a dispatch was received this morning and reports Hardee pursuing Wheeler south of Duck river. In a charge upon the rebels, who dismounted to fight, we captured [illegible].

Official dispatches received at Nashville announces that in the late fight before Atlanta, the rebels lost 3,000 killed and wounded, with 2,000 prisoners, including one Brig.-Gen., ten guns, and a large amount of camp equipage. Our loss is trifling, and the rebels are retreating in great haste. Official information from the front, dated Sunday, 17 miles below Atlanta, represents Sherman pushing rapidly southward.

Baltimore, Sept. 6th.

The Constitutional Convention completed its labors, and adjourned to-day. The new Constitution will be submitted to the people on the 12th of October.

Wilmington, Sept. 6th.

At the Municipal election to-day, the Union men carried the city by 450 majority.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
THIRTEENTH WARD.

For the Benefit of

MRS. FLORENCE BELL.

FLORENCE BELL respectfully solicits the patronage and support of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salt Lake City, on the occasion of her Benefit on

Saturday Evening, Sept. 10th, 1864.

When will be presented an entirely novel and pleasing entertainment, consisting of

THE MORAL AND USEFUL LESSON OF

LIVING TOO FAST!

in which she will be assisted by the Celebrated Artist

MR. GEORGE PAUNCEFORT.

A Musical Melange.

To conclude with the ever Welcome, Humorous and Laughable Farce, of

THE LOAN OF A LOVER,

in which she will be assisted by the kind co-operation of several Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association

TICKETS—ONE DOLLAR.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured in advance. sp8-d

Special Notice!

TILL FURTHER NOTICE THE

OVERLAND STAGE LINE COACH

WILL LEAVE THIS CITY FOR

DENVER, COLORADO TERRITORY,

—ON—

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

at 4 o'clock, a. m.

W. L. HALSEY, Agent.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 6th, 1864. sep8-tf

JUST OPENED!

A New Assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting chiefly of

Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Shirts, Collars, Cravats,

Boots and Shoes.

Also have on hand everything in the

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY LINE.

sep7-1m WALKER BROS.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

Carpenters and Plasterers can find employment at Camp Douglas, near this city, by applying to the Quartermaster of the Post. [illegible]

S. J. LEES'

PROVISION STORE,

on Main Street,

Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

Miners' and Traders' Outfitting Establishment. [illegible]

CARPENTERS WANTED!

[illegible] good House Carpenters. Apply to

[illegible] CHARLES KELLY, 5th West.

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

Abel Gilbert, Wm. Gilbert, Salt Lake City. } { Charles F. Gilbert, Bannock City, Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House) are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN & MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

jy8tf GILBERT & SONS.

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., . . . etc., . . . etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible] Dissolution of Partnership heretofore existing between [illegible] & Co., has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent, Wells, Fargo & Co. will be pleased to [illegible] Express business, Messrs. Kenyon & Co., as their sole agents of [illegible].

KENYON, SHERMAN & Co.

S. L. City, Sept. 1st, 1864.

SCOTT, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS,

(Successors of Powers, Newman & Co.,)

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

(Godbe's old Drug Store.)

Receive Moneys on Deposit,

Buy Coin,

Gold Dust,

and Exchange.

Pay interest on Time Deposits, by special agreement, and transact a General Banking Business.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT:

METROPOLITAN BANK, N. Y. CITY.

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SCOTT, KERR & CO., Leavenworth, Kansas. sept2-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Till further notice, the

OVERLAND MAIL COACH

Will leave this City for

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA TERR'Y,

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock, returning from the West the following days.

H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 29, 1864. sept1-tf

OLIVER & CO.

Continue to run their Bannack Express Line

ON MONDAYS & THURSDAYS.

TIME: THREE AND A-HALF DAYS!

THE NEAREST ROAD BY SEVENTY MILES!!

Direct to Virginia City!!!

We continue to run a stage weekly to the Kootenay Mines. Distance, 500 miles. Time, 10 days. These Mines are favorably reported; hands are making from one to three ounces per day.

A. J. OLIVER & CO.,

T. D. BROWN, Agent, G. S. L. City. Bannack. aug6-tf

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. } { W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

New York,

San Francisco, Cal.,

Virginia City, Idaho,

Denver City, Colorado,

Atchinson, Kansas,

Portland, Oregon and

Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale. my21-tf

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JOS. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN,

GOLD DUST

and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. jy21-tf

PLANTERS' HOUSE,

CORNER OF IDAHO & JACKSON STS.,

Virginia City, Montana Ter'y.

JOSIE M. SHOOT, ... Proprietor.

(Successor to Wm. Sloan.)

This House is now open for the accommodation of the public, with good rooms, and table supplied with the best the market affords. sep8-3m

PRIVATE BOARDING.

[illegible] undersigned has opened the spacious house [illegible] the Theatre) lately occupied by Mrs. Shoot, as a first class private boarding house, where all the comforts of a home can be had, on reasonable terms.

[illegible]

Day boarders [illegible] $5 00

With room [illegible] 6 00

[illegible] 7 00

M. SPENCER, Proprietor.

THE NEW SECURITY LOAN.—Subscriptions to the new National loan are pouring in upon the Subtreasurer's office in this city quite lively. Many persons who bought greenbacks for a rise before the late tremendous tumbling, or who have received them from [illegible] in the East, have been paid them on contracts or by dishonest debtors, find this an excellent opportunity to save themselves, to set by a little nest-egg, and at the same time to assist the Government. The sum of $5,000 in greenbacks, standing the holder, at the present market rates, in about $2,000, will, if invested in 7-30's, bring $365 per annum interest, which is over 1¾ per cent. a month on their gold value. The interest is payable in paper to be sure, but that paper will appreciate to nearly par in a few years at farthest, if not in a year or two, and can, in turn, be converted into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, together with the principal when due; making a safe and profitable investment for those who do not care to risk their savings in more lucrative ventures that are subject to the ordinary perils of trade and the chances of fortune.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

BEN FRANKLIN.—In a long review of Parton's "Life of Franklin," in the London *Athenæum*, the writer closes with this estimate of Franklin:

"In no sense of the word was Benjamin Franklin a philosopher. He was a keen, shrewd, buoyant, able man, abounding in high spirits and self-confidence; overbearing, but thoroughly honest; egotistic, but truly benevolent. Upon the whole, he is the most remarkable self-taught man on whom modern society has looked; and if, in early life, he had received a liberal and systematic education, it is not improbable that he would have been a great thinker. But those who judge him as he was, and not as he might have been, must assign him a comparatively humble place among eminent characters; and biographers unwisely claim for him reverence such as that which is due to Bacon and Shakspeare."

☞ The following is from the Boise *News*: "Dickory, of the *Statesman* office, has been fascinating a fellow's gal in the absence of the editor, and has driven the fellow to jealous distraction, so that he has determined to take passage on the next train for Iowa, convinced that there is something in the atmosphere of Idaho that has a deleterious effect on female constancy." And he's right.

By-Laws of Parawan Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of Parawan Mining District, Pleasant Valley, Millard Co., U. T., July 12, 1864, D. J. Berry was appointed President of the meeting, and R. McNulty Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the objects of the meeting were to create a new mining district, elect a Recorder and establish By-Laws for the government of said district.

A committee, consisting of J. D. Marker, A. G. Gray and W. Duval were appointed to draft By-Laws.

The following laws having been presented by the committee, were acted upon *seriatim*, and adopted by the meeting.

Article 1. This District, to be known as Parawan Mining District, to include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, county of Millard as follows: Commencing at the ruins of old Pony Station, in Pleasant Valley, and thence south-easterly direction 15 miles; thence south-westerly 20 miles; thence north-westerly 30 miles; thence northerly 20 miles, and thence to point of beginning.

Article 2d. The extent of a claim on any mineral vein shall be two hundred feet along the lode, with a width of one hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, offshoots, outcroppings, variations, and all the minerals and other valuables therein contained, and priority of location shall determine the ownership of all gaps or other lands intervening ground claimed under these laws. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim additional for discovery.

Article 3d. Each claim shall hold [illegible] purchase any number of claims may be held.

Article 4th. All locations shall be made by compass, and measured on a horizontal line; each company's location to be designated and its extent fully described.

Article 5th. Each company to do one faithful day's work on their claim in each month after the same shall have been located one year; on a failure to do so, the claim or claims will be subject to re-location by any other person; *provided*, however, that if the company are prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, a failure to do so will not forfeit their claims.

Article 6th. Work done, or caused to be done by the owners in any tunnel, cut, shaft, water ditch or privilege in good faith for the benefit of any claim, shall be considered as done on the claim owned by said parties or company.

Article 7th. All claims shall be recorded within ten days after a notice of location shall have been posted thereon; but a notice filed for record in the Recorder's office, shall be considered in all cases equivalent to a record.

Article 8th. Claims on gold surface diggings shall be each two hundred feet square.

Article 9th. Locators on veins of coal or iron shall be entitled to five hundred feet for each location, and five hundred feet additional for discovery, and in all other respects shall be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

Article 10th. All locations made on water for mining, ditch, mill privileges, or for irrigation purposes, shall be respected, and the same be recorded in the book or books of the district Recorder, and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

Article 11th. Claims to hold good without work until the 12th day of July, 1865.

Article 12th. Whenever three hundred dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any Company in this district, the ground so claimed by said Company, shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the owners and their assigns; and the same shall not be subject to relocation by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment of the ground by the Company, which shall be so construed after said ground shall have lain idle for one year; and, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

Article 13th. All voters at meetings to regulate mining interests, shall be claim owners in this district.

Article 14th. All meetings for the purpose of election or changing these laws, must be called by posting written notices in at least three public places in the district, or by publishing the same in some newspaper printed in the Territory; said publication to be made by the Recorder (in either case) during at least twenty days previous to such meeting, stating the object thereof.

Article 15th. There shall be a Recorder chosen from among the miners of the district, who shall hold his office during a term of one year, unless a successor shall be duly elected, which can only be done by a majority of the legal voters present at a meeting for that purpose.

Article 16th. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to record all claims presented for that purpose; *provided*, that it shall not be lawful for him to record any claim in conflict with a prior location; and he shall be entitled to receive therefor, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each separate claim or company: he shall endorse on all notices placed on file in his office, the exact time of presentation for record; it shall be his duty (if required by the locator) to furnish each share holder with a certificate of his claim, attested by the seal of his office, for each of which he shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty cents. Before recording any claim he shall satisfy himself that no rights are infringed.

Article 17th. The Recorder shall keep two series of books, in one of which, to record all locations, and the other, all transfers of claims in this district, to be styled, "Book A, B and C of Claims," and "Book A, B and C of Transfers," in the latter of which he shall place on record all deeds of shares presented for that purpose, for which he shall be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding two dollars and a half in each case; and all such records with the necessary revenue stamps affixed, shall be deemed legal evidence of sale or ownership, as the case may be.

Article 18th. All examinations of records shall be made in the presence of the Recorder of his Deputy. When relieved the Recorder shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to his office; he shall have a seal, and attest all acknowledgments and certificates made by him; *provided*, that he may use his private seal until the proper seal of office shall be procured.

Article 19th. All records and copies thereof, properly certified, shall be legal evidence of their contents in all Courts in this Territory.

On motion, the district was declared established, and the By-Laws as above, were adopted.

On motion, J. A. Kinnear was unanimously elected Recorder.

On motion, the President declared the meeting adjourned.

D. J. BERRY, President.
R. McNULTY, Secretary.

FREIGHT TO THE MINES!

FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!

FREIGHT TO IDAHO CITY!

Freight to Bannack City!

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any amount of Transportation for

ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,

Either by Mule or Ox Teams,

TO THE ABOVE, OR OTHER POINTS,

WITH SAFETY AND DISPATCH,

And upon

Reasonable Terms.

☞ Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 24, 1864. sep3-tf

MULES.

I have Fifty Head of

LARGE, YOUNG, AND WELL BROKE

AMERICAN MULES,

Which I will exchange for

WHEAT,
BARLEY,
OATS,
FLOUR
OR HAY.

☞ Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

OVERLAND MAIL CO.

TO VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY, IN 5 DAYS.

THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, carrying the United States Mail from Salt Lake City to Virginia, Nevada Territory, forms in connection with the Overland Stage Line, East, and the Pioneer Stage Company, West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL.,

and a perfect line of communication between

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS.

The coaches of this Line are FAST AND COMMODIOUS, and special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA,

is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the

Through Trip Inside of Seven Days.

COACHES LEAVE

SALT LAKE CITY, DAILY, AT 8, A. M ARRIVE FROM THE WEST EVERY MORNING IN TIME TO CONNECT WITH THE OVERLAND STAGE FOR THE EAST.

OFFICE.—First South Temple street, adjoining Jennings's new Store.

H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, July 1st, 1864. jy11tf

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

Overland Mail Company

To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison leave every day at nine A. M

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON,

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Idaho, via. Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via. Boise City, West Bannack.

Time to Denver, . . . Six days.
Time to Atchison, . . . Twelve days